



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 30, 1920.  
PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT  
IS LABOR BEATEN?  
THE REAL FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM  
WHAT DOES IT MEAN?  
SWEDES RETURN FROM RUSSIA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL





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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 86.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 16 Embarcadero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 235 Van Ness Avenue.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1534 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.  
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 292—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 2546 Nineteenth.  
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 204—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 489—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1649—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, California Hall.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 2:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth St.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 148 Stuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate ave.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 38—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Bldg.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.  
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shoemen and Dredgemen No. 39—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.  
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 636 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Telephone Operators No. 54A—44 Page.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 8 p. m., 828 Mission.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.  
Water Workers—Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1920

No. 26

## -:- Proposed Charter Amendment -:-

Describing and setting forth a proposal to the qualified electors of the City and County of San Francisco, to amend the charter of said City and County by amending Sections 1, 2 and 3 of Chapter 1, Article VII, Section 1 of Chapter II, Article VII, Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Chapter IV, Article VII, and adding a new section to Chapter IV, Article VII, to be designated as Section 7, relating to the School Department.

That Section 1, Chapter I, Article VII of the Charter is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The School Department shall be under the control and management of a Board of Education composed of seven (7) School Directors who shall be appointed by the Mayor subject to confirmation or rejection by the electors as hereinafter provided, and who shall each be citizens of the United States, and who shall at the time of their respective appointments be not less than thirty (30) years of age and shall have been residents of the City and County of San Francisco for at least five (5) years prior to their said respective appointments. The full term of office of each of the directors shall be seven (7) years commencing on the 8th day of January, except that those first appointed hereunder shall be so classified that they shall respectively go out of office at the end of one, two, three, four, five, six and seven years successively.

Appointments to the Board of Education shall be made by the Mayor, subject to confirmation by the electors as follows:

Between the first and tenth day of September in each year the Mayor shall file with the Registrar of Voters the name of a qualified citizen to serve as a member of the Board of Education for the regular term commencing on the 8th day of January in the succeeding year. At the general election in the following November there shall be placed by the Registrar of Voters upon the ballot a statement in substantially the following form:

For Member of the Board of Education

	Yes	No
JOHN DOE, (Appointed by the Mayor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
for confirmation by the Electors)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If a majority of the electors voting on such appointment vote "Yes," said appointment shall be confirmed and the person named shall take office on the 8th day of January next following. If a majority of the electors vote "No" the appointment shall stand rejected and such person shall not be appointed as a member of the Board of Education.

Vacancies shall be filled by appointment by the Mayor of a qualified citizen, other than one who has been rejected by the voters; and such appointment shall be submitted to the electors for confirmation or rejection at the next general election in the manner above provided for original appointments. If such appointment be approved by the electors the person appointed shall serve for the unexpired term. If such appointment be rejected the office shall thereupon become vacant. Persons appointed to a vacancy shall exercise the powers of the office pending the election. Persons rejected by the electors shall become eligible to membership on the Board of Education only after appointment by the Mayor and confirmation by the electors.

The School directors shall receive as compensation fifteen dollars per day when the Board

is in session. They shall also receive ten dollars per day while engaged in committee work under the direction of the Board; provided, however, that the total amount of such per diem for session and committee work for all directors, shall not exceed five thousand dollars for any fiscal year; and provided further, that only those actually attending a session or doing such committee work, shall be entitled to complete compensation therefor.

That Section 2, Chapter I, Article VIII, of the Charter is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 2. The Board shall organize by electing one of its number President, who shall serve for one year and until his successor is elected. The Board may employ a secretary, and other necessary assistants, subject to the provisions of Article XIII of the Charter; but employees of the Board of Education occupying positions in the clerical, mechanical, janitorial and labor services who have held such positions continuously for one year immediately prior to the date of adoption of this amendment shall be deemed to have been appointed to the positions they then hold under the terms of Article XIII of the Charter.

That Section 3, Chapter I, Article VII of the Charter is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 3. The Board shall meet at least twice a month and at such other times as it may determine. A majority of all the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum; in every instance where a power is exercised by the Board under this Charter or the laws of the State, the vote thereon shall be taken by ayes and noes and entered in the minutes of the Board, and no action or decision of the Board shall become official and binding without the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Board. The Board shall keep a record of its proceedings and such record shall be a public record. Such committees may be established from time to time as the Board of Education may provide, and their duties shall be prescribed by the Board. The Board of Education shall exercise such powers as are conferred on it by this Charter and the laws of the State.

That Section 1, Chapter II, Article VII, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The School Department shall comprise all the public schools of the City and County, and shall include such elementary, intermediate, high, evening, department, continuation, vocational, technical, cosmopolitan, normal, and other types of schools authorized by the laws of the State as the Board of Education may determine.

That Section 1, Chapter IV, Article VII, of the Charter is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The Superintendent of Schools of the City and County shall be the executive officer of the Board of Education. He shall be appointed by said Board to serve during its pleasure, and he shall receive such salary as may be fixed by the Board. This section as amended shall not become effective until the end of the term of the elected Superintendent holding office at the time of the adoption of this amendment, who shall exercise all of his then existing powers and duties to the end of his term in the same manner and to the same extent as if this amendment had not been passed.

That Section 2, Chapter IV, Article VII, of the Charter is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 2. The Superintendent shall appoint four Deputy Superintendents. The number of such deputies shall not be increased until the average daily attendance shall have reached forty-five thousand, when the Superintendent shall appoint one additional deputy and thereafter he shall appoint one deputy for each additional eight thousand children in average daily attendance. If from any cause a vacancy occurs in the office of Deputy Superintendent, such vacancy shall be filled by the Superintendent. Such appointments of Deputy Superintendents shall be effective only upon the approval of the Board of Education, and the appointees shall serve during the pleasure of said Board.

That Section 3, Chapter IV, Article VII of the Charter is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 3. The positions of Superintendent and Deputy Superintendents shall be held only by persons of expert or technical training, and shall not be subject to any provisions of this Charter prescribing a residence qualification for officers or appointees; provided, however, that during their incumbency appointees to such positions shall actually reside in the City and County, and in case any such appointee shall fail so to do, his appointment shall be at once revoked by the Board.

That Section 4, Chapter IV, Article VII, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 4. Deputy Superintendents must have had at least five years of successful experience as teachers, but should the enlargement of the scope of activities of the School Department render the appointment of one or more Deputy Superintendents to supervise some special line of educational work advantageous, such appointment may be made regardless of previous teaching experience by an affirmative vote of five out of the seven Directors, but the appointee must have had five years' practical experience in the line of work which he will be called upon to supervise.

That Chapter IV, Article VII, of the Charter, is hereby amended by adding a new section thereto to be known as Section seven, and to read as follows:

Section 7. Appointment, promotion, assignment, and transfer of teachers, as authorized in Subdivision 2 of Section 1, Chapter III of this Article, shall be made by the Board of Education upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of Schools, and not otherwise.

### Schedule.

This amendment shall become effective as follows:

Between the first and tenth day of September, 1921, the Mayor shall appoint seven qualified persons for members of the Board of Education and their names shall be submitted to the electors for confirmation as provided above. Those confirmed by the electors shall take office on the 8th day of January, 1922, the term of the person receiving the highest vote to expire at the end of seven years, the next six years, and so on. If any be rejected the vacancy shall be filled as in this article provided. If more than one be rejected the Mayor shall designate in filling vacancies the term to be served by each, so that one vacancy shall occur each year.

The remaining provisions of this amendment shall be in effect from and after the 8th day of January, 1922.



## IS LABOR BEATEN?

By Chester M. Wright.

Roger W. Babson, who was an attache of the United States Department of Labor during the war and who conducts at Boston a statistical service for employers, now announces to employers that "labor is beaten."

This will be news to labor, it will be news to employers, it will be news to the world. If it were true, no newspaper front page in the country would be big enough to hold the news or accommodate the display of type necessary to chronicle it properly and with sufficient emphasis.

Mr. Babson's bulletin to his clients, containing the news that labor is beaten and "Mr. Gompers has lost his power" was issued about July 15. It is not too late to bring his remarks to the attention of the workers generally, that they may know what manner of prophet is this man who claims to keep employers posted on what is happening in the world of industry. Mr. Babson's statement said:

"There is no doubt about it—labor is beaten. Mr. Gompers was at his zenith in 1918. Since then he has steadily lost power. He has lost power with his own people because he is no longer able to deliver the goods. He can no longer deliver the goods for two reasons: For one thing, peace urgency has replaced war urgency and we are not willing to bid for peace labor as we had to bid for war labor; for another

thing, the employing class is immensely more powerful than it was in 1914.

"He has then an organized labor force more numerous than ever before. Relatively twice as many workers are organized as in 1918. But this same labor force has lost its hold on the public. Furthermore, it is divided in its own camp. It fears capital. It also fears its own factions. It threatens, but it does not dare.

"We said that the employing class was immensely more powerful than in 1914. There is more money at its command. Eighteen thousand new millionaires are the war's legacy. This money capacity is more thoroughly unified than ever. In 1914 we had 30,000 banks, functioning to a great degree in independence of each other. Then came the Federal Reserve Act and gave us the machinery for consolidation and the emergency of five years' war furnished the hammer blows to weld the structure into one.

"The war taught the employing class the secret and the power of widespread propaganda. Imperial Europe had been aware of this power. It was new to the United States. Now, when we have anything to sell to the American people, we know how to sell it. We have learned. We have the schools, we have the pulpit. The employing class owns the press. There is practically no important paper in the United States but is theirs!

"English labor has come out of the war with great gains. During the war the United States workers fooled themselves and fooled some of us into thinking that labor here and in England stood neck and neck. We forgot England's long generation's start of us. There is no such labor force in the world. English labor was ready to wring advantage out of the war; United States labor wanted to do so, but it had not lived the life needful to that end.

"What, then, are we going to do to our opponents? When, in 1918, we gritted our teeth and said that we were going to show them where they got off, we had no very definite aim in view beyond just words. Now that we have indicated successfully the point of disembarkation, the question arises: What are we going to do about it?"

Babson's batting average in this statement is just about zero.

His source of information about labor must be a wonder to behold.

His power of analysis and deduction are marvelous and wierd.

His ability to pass the bunk to employers and get money for it—if this is a sample—is amazing.

Babson has posed as a liberal. He has written kindly advice for newspaper syndicates. He has Babsonized everybody that would stand for it. And on top of that he helped win the war.

Now he has labor beaten.

Of course if labor really is beaten that ends Babson's job, for it will not be necessary to keep employers informed about a labor movement that has gone on the rocks and got all smashed up.

But is labor beaten? Where does Babson get that stuff?

Does the Republican platform look as if labor is beaten?

Does the nomination of Harding look as if labor is beaten?

Does the effort being made by a number of employers' associations look as if labor is beaten?

Does the pitiful publicity of the Williamson Coal Operators' Association look as if labor is beaten?

Does the American Federation of Labor membership of 4,500,000 look as if labor is beaten?

Does the re-election of President Gompers, with but one opposing vote, look as if Mr. Gompers has been crushed?

Does the wonderful enthusiasm pack of the



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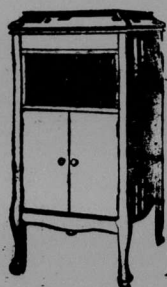
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non-partisan political campaign look as if labor is beaten?

Labor is surging forward at an inspiring speed. Labor's influence in America was never so great.

Labor's constructive statesmanship was never so effective, never wiser, never so badly needed.

Labor's demand for relief for every citizen, labor's battle for the common welfare, has brought hope and cheer and inspiration to thousands of helpless individuals.

Labor's aggressive fight for the preservation of American liberty and the traditions of American democracy is one of the big, hopeful signs in our public life.

Babson slipped.

He got the dope reversed.

He passed to the haters of labor a false cheer.

He handed them a lemon.

Babson says labor is divided in its own camp, that it fears its own factions, and dares but doesn't do.

Babson should produce the facts. Where is the division? Where are the threats? Where is the fear?

Wrong, Babson—absolutely wrong.

But continue with Babson:

"We have learned. We have the schools, we have the pulpit. The employing class owns the press. There is practically no important paper in the United States but theirs!"

In this case Babson says "we," so it must be presumed he speaks from the inside and has the facts.

Facts of that kind are big. They mean something to every American. They mean everything to democracy. Schools, pulpit, press—all in the hands of "we," the "employing class."

Is that so, Babson?

Come through with the proof!

Quit this glittering generality business.

Name names. Who's who in this gigantic perversion of democracy

What are the plans? What's the game?

Roger W. Babson, it's time you specified.

Every newspaper in the United States ought to put it up to you, squarely. Every pulpit ought to come to your door and demand the facts. That is, if they're innocent of your charge, they ought to.

If they are guilty of the subversion of which you charge them, then it is up to you to deliver a bill of particulars.

If the great avenues of expression, the great agencies by which news and views are exchanged, are controlled by those to whom you bring the "news" that "labor is beaten," then America wants the whole story.

Be frank about it. We can stand the whole truth. Maybe it will be a nasty, muddy story, but we'll grit our teeth and take the whole dose.

It will be better so. Because if you've said the straight thing then we'll have a job of national renovation on our hands.

Babson, come through with the low-down!

#### SCULLIN REPUDIATED.

P. H. Scullin, general secretary of the National Industrial Peace Association, was denounced as a "faker" at a meeting of the association at the Hotel St. Francis last Tuesday night by Secretary John A. O'Connell of the Labor Council, and a motion to indorse Scullin's proposed bill for the compulsory investigation of labor disputes was almost unanimously defeated.

Speakers from various parts of the State were to have been present, but all sent regrets except David Starr Jordan, who spoke in favor of any plan to bring about industrial peace, but said he was not fully informed of the Scullin plan and had come to learn.

When the motion to indorse the bill was put to vote there was none who voted for it and the business men who attended by invitation of Scullin left in disgust.

#### MUSIC IN CAFETERIAS.

One of the features of a first-class cafeteria is the orchestra, which helps materially to entertain the thousands of people who prefer these "help-yourself" restaurants, where good food, satisfactory prices and good music are among the attractions, and it is a fact that the music is a very important feature of the cafeteria and of other enterprises where people assemble and try to forget the worries of work and business cares. It is quite a pleasure to say that, with only one exception, all the first-class cafeterias in this city employ union musicians. The one exception to this splendid record is the Clinton Cafeteria, on O'Farrell street, opposite the Orpheum, where, in spite of many efforts to have union musicians employed, Mr. Clinton, the owner, who evidently has no desire for the patronage of union men and women, persists in employing non-unionists, forgetting, undoubtedly, that the patronage of the union men and women of today is something worth having.

As the Clinton Cafeteria continues in its opposition to organized workers, which is demonstrated so forcibly by the refusal to employ union musicians, it is only just and fair that the union men and women of this city refuse to patronize this non-union house, and make the facts known, wherever possible. There are splendid cafeterias in this city, thoroughly high-class in every detail, which are entitled to the patronage of the union man and woman. Among these are the two Sunset Cafeterias, one at 40 O'Farrell street (only a block from the non-union Clinton), and the other one at 945 Market street; there are the two Boos Brothers' Cafeterias, one at 725 Market street (only a short distance from the non-union Clinton), and the other at 1059 Market street. There's the Crystal Cafeteria in the Phelan Building (not far from the non-union Clinton), and there's the Leighton Cafeteria, corner Market and Eddy, who found music so attractive that they recently lengthened the number of hours of the concerts. These well-known, first-class cafeterias are certainly entitled to all the patronage of the union men and women and their families and friends, because they employ union musicians at union wages. Two waffle cafes, the Griddle, at 40 Eddy street, and the Dungeon, at 151 Ellis street, have now installed union music to assist in their nightly entertaining features.

#### IMPORTANT.

Oakland, Cal., July 24, 1920.

To Members of California Co-operative Meat Company:

A special meeting of the members has been called by the Board of Directors for the purpose of discussing the strike now existing amongst the Butcher Workmen of Oakland. You are urgently requested to be present Sunday, August 1, 1920, at 2 o'clock p. m. in Building Trades Headquarters, 763 Twelfth street, between Brush and West streets, Oakland, California.

Yours respectfully,

CALIFORNIA CO-OPERATIVE MEAT CO.

#### YOU CAN'T BEAT NEWMAN'S LOW PRICES AND EASY TERMS

FURNITURE RUGS STOVES CARPETS  
DRAPERIES LINOLEUM PHONOGRAPHS  
CROCKERY SILVERWARE

Newman's is Headquarters for Wedgewood Stoves  
Made on the Pacific Coast by Union Labor

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**Newman's**  
REDLICK NEWMAN CO.  
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

Union Store Union Help  
Agents for B. & L. UNION MADE UNDERWEAR  
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**THE REAL FREEDOM PARTY.****The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege.****By John E. Bennett.****(Continued)**

But price rises do not confine their attacks upon the customer to these direct expositions. The controllers of production have no notion of reducing through payment of either income and excess profits taxes, or advanced prices in their living costs, the incomes which they receive through dividends upon the corporate stocks of their factories. They maintain their standard of income, and even enlarge it, by increasing the amounts of the dividends. The public is astonished by reports of huge "melons" divided by this corporation and that, the prices of whose product has shown continuous advance. The upward movement of the price scale is not arrested by incursion of any competitor, for no competitor exists. Despite the Federal Government and all its multifarious mechanisms for detection and prosecution of combines to control the market, the elusive lawyers of the trusts keep their clients within the language of the statutes. Prices therefore are fixed not by costs and competition, but by what the public can pay for a given quantity of output. If the public halts in the payment of the price fixed so that accumulation of product would cause price reduction to effect sales, the quantity of new output is lessened, and scarcity soon lifts the price to the desired level. Since the public progressively loses its power to buy as price ascends, the manufacturer to maintain his price must promote scarcity by reducing output. A general outcry, a political demonstration, an attack of some recalcitrant newspaper, may effect a few cents' reduction, announced with a blare of headlines in the daily press; but the dent thus made in the price surface soon swells and closes, and the mounting process is again resumed.

Not less concerned than the manufacturing entrepreneur in promoting scarcity are the laborers in his employ. For an "overstocked market"—that is, more goods than can be sold at the price fixed, means a letting off of hands through shutting down to shorten output until demand catches up with supply; whereas to lower price in order to move goods, is, in the laborer's belief, to reduce wages; for, he asks, "how can the employer pay high wages if he receives a low price for his goods?" Hence we find rates of wages tied to prices through "sliding scale." To limit output through canny methods of work, and vigorously to oppose piece work, the Taylor and other systems that lessen the strokes to the finished product, and to keep the market free of goods made under the cheaper conditions of prisons and asylums, in order that prices might not be reduced through abundance issuing from such quarter, or through such methods, becomes the interest and concern of every workman. For the same reason the workman opposes the entry of the immigrant laborer, or any other factor which through increasing product in his line, removes scarcity and lowers price.

Even where much is brought forth with the same exertion which might yield little, whereby abundance is acquired without added cost, the producer finds it to his advantage to destroy the surplus rather than to turn it upon the market. The Protective System which makes every good an evil causes large crops to become hurtful to their owners. The fishermen of the Bay of San Francisco daily turn back into the sea a proportion of their catches, bringing to the wharves only the quantities of fish which their salesmen have previously directed as the numbers and kind desired. For if they brought plenty to the market price must needs be lowered to effect sales. If all things on the market were correspondingly cheap the fishermen would bring forth plenty and accept low prices. They could not do otherwise, for they could not sell even a few fish at high prices, since rather than

pay high prices the people would purchase at low prices other foods than fish; wherefore the fishermen would be forced to offer at low prices to sell at all, and to increase their incomes they would increase their offerings. No fish would be destroyed, but all would come to the market, and abundance of fish would obtain. But prices of all things are high; and since the only object of the fishermen in fishing is to buy other things, they must have a high price for their product. To get this high price there must be a condition of scarcity of fish maintained; and to effect this, however plentiful may be the catch, the surplus fish must be gotten rid of and not delivered to the market. They are accordingly thrown overboard.

So then we have the Protective System producing a strange subversion in society. Nature, through rise of initiative, struggles to increase production, struggles to facilitate and make more efficient distribution, strives to create abundance and bring it to the door of each and all. Every invention, every device, every formula, every labor-saving scheme or method, is shaped to achieving a larger and better yield with the same exertion. Were man free of monopoly he would teem with plenty. But all of these achievements making for sufficiency, for fullness, for copiousness, nay, for luxury and profusion—so profuse that each and all may have in repletion whatever he desires; these are met and overcome by the malevolent force which turns the whole economic establishment of society into a composite engine for generating scarcity, for promoting dearth, for creating the great famine

which since the exhaustion of free land has been drawing gradually but ever more rapidly its horrible shroud and blackness over the earth.

We have noted that there are two forces in society through which population is fed: one is Free Land, the other is Initiative. Free Land is simply the broad untaken areas of the earth, toward which men press in emigration from where population is dense, or which, taken from an enemy as booty of war, are distributed to the soldiers of the conqueror. So long as arable land exists free, people will move toward it, settle upon it and there find subsistence.

The other force, Initiative, is exercised chiefly in the centers of population. This is increase of economic knowledge—knowledge of new and better ways of doing things and making things that people want. It is hence, unfoldment of the mind in industry; it constitutes culture. It is through the rise of this quality that an ever-increasing number of people may be sustained

**ALWAYS MAKE THIS YOUR GOLDEN RULE:****"Don't Dance to 'Scab' Music"****AN INJURY TO ONE IS THE CONCERN OF ALL**

**Whenever music is required in your social or fraternal organizations or at any other time or place, always insist on having**

**UNION MUSICIANS****WE MUST HELP EACH OTHER****MUSICIANS' UNION No. 6, 68 HAIGHT STREET***"Factory to Wearer"***VACATION TIME**

**YOU'LL NEED A NEW SHIRT, NECKTIE  
AND SOME NEW SUMMER UNDERWEAR**



**You can buy a complete outfit bearing the  
Union Label from**

**Eagleson & Co.**  
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from the same area of land. So we have first, free land, which draws the people to and over the land in agriculture, whereby a few persons are sustained by a given area, then Initiative coming forth with higher forms of industry, whereby a continuously larger number of people are nourished upon the same space. The site of New York City, for instance, was once free land. It was free land to the savages who pressed forward from spot to spot by the force of their population increasing faster than their food supply increased, came to this tract and found its only denizens the wild beasts whom they hunted. They recognized no title to the land in these beasts, for they killed them and occupied the area. The white with his culture in turn treated the Indians as the Indians had treated the beasts. They killed the savages and possessed the district. To the white, on his arrival, the region was free land, as to the Indian on his arrival the region was free land. The Indian was without culture, hence his occupation was merely harvesting the crops which Nature had sown. He was a hunter, and his subsistence was wild life. The white was not alone a harvester, he was a culturist, for Nature did not sow his crops, he sowed them himself. Hence this white free-lander started not as a hunter, but as a herder; or more generally, an agriculturist.

So we have these agriculturists present on the site of New York through the institution of free land, and the land supporting a given number of people. To support more Initiative has to come forward, and it does so through changing the forms of industry from lower to higher. This means commerce, manufacturing, the professions; whereby it becomes possible to sustain upon the area increasing numbers of people. These two forces, Free Land and Initiative, are very distinct; and it is to their presence, their action and reaction, that human society exists today; that is to say: it is due to them that the humans today are not savages, and few in number. To understand these two forces it is necessary to go slightly into sociology:

In sociology there are seven natural laws, or laws of Nature. These are divided into primary, immediate and mediate laws. The primary laws are two: (1) Progress, and (2) Order. The immediate laws are also two: (3) Preservation of self, and (4) Propagation of self. Then we have three very wonderful laws. These are the mediate laws, viz: (5) The human may kill the human, (6) The human may increase his population faster than the earth spontaneously furnishes food to nourish him, (7) The human may increase his population faster than his mind unfolds to move the earth to nourish him. The primary laws are omnipresent, existent in all life. In the human realm they preserve both the individual and the race. The immediate laws preserve the person as distinguished from the race. Their duration is permanent. The mediate laws preserve the race as distinguished from the person. Their duration is temporary. It is the quality of the race as it advances from the lower to the higher planes of culture to out-grow the mediate laws. The race has today practically outgrown the sixth law. Civilized man is not affected by it. Only the savage lives on wild life. Civilized man not only does not live on it, but its existence is antagonistic to him. The wild geese and ducks of California were food for the native Indians. Today the grain growers of the State are deliberately killing them by thousands and throwing their carcasses into the sloughs—since the game laws will not allow them on the market—and this because they are destructive to the growing crops. And, as the sixth law has lost its effect upon the race—that is, it has become repealed, so the fifth and seventh laws will be in like manner be repealed upon the adoption of the Call System.

(To be continued. Copyrighted 1920, by Emma J. Bennett.)

### CIGAR MAKERS STICK.

Tampa, Fla., cigar manufacturers have failed to break the strike of 13,000 employees. The bosses are attempting to establish the non-union shop, and as a preliminary discharged 200 union committeemen several weeks ago. The employees answered this attack on their union by suspending work. The Cigar Makers' International Union is directing this fight and has appealed to the trade union movement and sympathizers for financial assistance, because of the unusual number of workers involved and because of its effect on the entire trade union movement. The American Federation of Labor has indorsed the appeal.

Recently more than 100 factories invited the strikers to return to work. The invitation was accepted by less than 50 men and women. The manufacturers' antagonism is shown in their refusal to permit the United States Department of Labor to adjust matters. The Department's conciliator was told by the bosses that they would not permit of "outside interference."

### DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Elmer Irwin of the sheet metal workers, Jennie C. Reynolds of the laundry workers, Oscar Jacobson of the masters, mates and pilots, William J. Mecredy of the marine engineers, Doner Snedeker of the bottlers, Philip Lynch of the boilermakers, and William M. Moore of the marine cooks.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

### LAUNDRY WORKERS.

At the last meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council the following delegates from the Laundry Workers' Union were seated: Charles Childs, M. A. Petersen, Anna Brown, Earl Young, Mary Carson, Charles Keegan, Charles Linegar and Nellie Victor.

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(President, Shipfitters' Local Union No. 9)

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# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

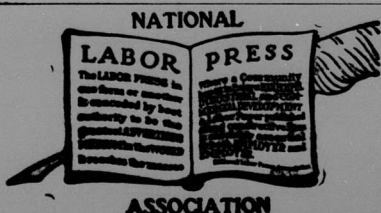


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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1920.

It is reported that the open shoppers will appeal to the coming session of the Legislature, for the enactment of legislation providing for an industrial court and restricting the right of organization. Is it possible that the trouble created by the open shoppers, by threats, boycotts and intimidation, is made to order, for the purpose of securing such legislation?

The Civic League of Improvement Clubs, an organization manipulated by about a dozen men, and which wields no political influence worthy of attention, is busy questioning candidates for public office and endeavoring to frighten them into the belief that if they do not bow to the wishes of the little coterie of bluffers in control of that institution they will be defeated for the places they seek. It is also noticeable that this alleged club is taking a stand in opposition to organized labor by asking candidates whether they favor an anti-injunction bill in the State of California, thus insinuating that the "League" will oppose those answering in the affirmative. It has been demonstrated in many elections that the Civic League of Improvement Clubs is totally destitute of political power and that candidates need have no fear of it.

Amos Pinchot says that the convention which brought the so-called third party into being in Chicago was so wild that it would have embraced sovietism or its antithesis anarchism, if those in control had presented the program. Those who presented the program and controlled the convention, he says, had but two objects in view, namely, "to spread British guild socialism in the United States and to destroy Gompers' leadership in the American Federation of Labor by coaxing his followers away from him." This fact may have been a surprise to Pinchot, who is not a part of the labor movement, but to the men and women who make up the labor movement the purposes of the mushheads who gathered at Chicago were well known and their action created no surprise whatever. The only votes the ticket will attract will come from those who desire to destroy the American labor movement and who otherwise would have supported the Socialist party.

## What Does It Mean?

It will be remembered that a few months back Alfred Roncovieri, Superintendent of Schools in this city, aided by a majority of the Board of Education, made a drive to crush the San Francisco Federation of Teachers, using the utterly absurd pretense that they were affiliated with organizations that had the power to call them out on strike and that the School Department could not permit of such a thing. At the time this action, particularly on the part of the Superintendent of Schools, who had for years posed as a union man, created a great deal of surprise, and the opinion was widely expressed that there must be some reason for the action other than that given the general public. Similar action had been taken in Los Angeles and elsewhere and there seemed to be an understanding of some kind among the various School Departments concerning the course they were to pursue. However, the hidden directing hand could not be uncovered, and the trade unionists of this city are still at sea as to the real cause for the action.

Roger W. Babson, who conducts a service institution in Boston for employers, recently sent out a confidential circular letter to his clients in which he uses this rather astonishing language:

"The war taught the employing class the secret and the power of widespread propaganda. Imperial Europe had been aware of this power. It was new to the United States. Now, when we have anything to sell to the American people, we know how to sell it. We have learned. WE HAVE THE SCHOOLS, we have the pulpit. The employing class owns the press. There is practically no important paper in the United States but is theirs.

"What, then, are we going to do to our opponents? When, in 1918, we gritted our teeth and said that we were going to show them where they got off, we had no very definite aim in view beyond just words. Now that we have indicated successfully the point of disembarkation, the question arises: What are we going to do about it?"

Is it possible that our puzzle concerning the reasons that prompted the Superintendent of Schools and the Board of Education to make their effort to destroy the organization of teachers can be solved by coupling that action with Babson's assertion that "We have the Schools"?

The Department of Education of San Francisco has never given a plausible excuse for its sudden and vigorous attack upon the Teachers' Federation. Another thing that stands out in violent contrast with previous conditions in the School Department of this city is the apparent concord between the Superintendent of Schools and the Board of Education. For nearly twenty years there had been constant friction between the Superintendent and the Board, but just now the lamb and the lion seem to be working in entire harmony in their efforts to crush the Teachers' Federation out of existence. What is the secret, what is it that has wrought this remarkable change in things?

There is, however, still another very puzzling situation in our School Department. It will be remembered that last fall the President of the Board of Education sent in his resignation because he had accepted a position with a commercial institution in the city which netted him a better salary than the city paid him. The teachers of the city got together and purchased him an expensive token which was duly presented with the idea in mind that he was to sever his connection with the Department. But, something happened, the Chronicle urged him to stay (Babson says in the same paragraph that the employers own the newspapers) and he is now hanging on to the job with grim determination in spite of the fact that he is not complying with the charter provision, which says members of the Board of Education must devote their entire time to the duties of the office.

How can these facts be explained to the satisfaction of the people of the city of San Francisco? Or does the city belong to others than the people of San Francisco, thus making an explanation unnecessary?



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The Chronicle is flooding the city with tears because the Navy Department refused to allow the Oil Trust to hold up the Government for fuel oil for the Pacific fleet. This representative of greed says the trust was willing to sell the oil to the Government at the price the greed-mongers wanted, but that the Navy Department took the oil at a lower rate. Surely the people will not adopt the Chronicle view that profiteers ought to be permitted to gouge the Government and will heap their indignation upon a Cabinet officer who attempts to protect the Government he has sworn to serve honestly and faithfully. The Chronicle wants an end to such officials and argues for a return to the good old days when public officials closed their eyes while the plunderbund sacked the public treasury. Are the people in accord with the Chronicle in such matters?

We are hearing a great deal these days about self-made men. Senator Harding's father is a physician. He paid the expenses of his son while he acquired an education, then bought a daily paper and presented it to him, and because the son was able to operate the plant successfully by employing men who knew their business, we are now gravely informed that he is a self-made man. What a slander this is on real self-made men, men like Abraham Lincoln, who had to split rails to pay for the bread he ate, who had to educate himself and walk twenty miles to get a book to read, who lifted himself by his own bootstraps from the depths of poverty to the most exalted position in the world. Let us have an end to this gush and slush splattered about for political effect. A little bit of honesty, even in a political campaign, would be a wholesome thing.

Some of the detectives who helped the reds pull off the Seattle general strike are now becoming known to the poor dupes who were the victims of that foolish affair. One of them, Harry Wilson, who was secretary of the Soldiers Sailors and Workmen's Council, toward which Seattle union men were induced to contribute thousands of dollars, testified in the case of the twenty Communists now being tried in Chicago, and said he was a detective at the time he was in Seattle. Seattle unionists had been warned that their movement was poisoned with detectives, but the radicals disregarded the warnings and told the rank and file that these warnings were merely the vaporings of capitalistic agents. The reds are always so wise that they are easy victims for every trap employers set for them. However, they never learn from experience.

It is a well known fact that the ranks of the reds, the world savers, are made up very largely in this country of foreigners who act as though it was not their duty to absorb Americanism, but rather to force upon the people of this country one of their many substitutes. Americans, however, are satisfied with nothing but the real thing and refuse to accept the foolish substitutes. This has resulted in many of the raw meat eaters making up their minds that they will have their way whether we like it or not, and it has also led to these creatures, in many instances, being sent back to the countries from whence they came. Once back in the countries that they painted such beautiful pictures of while here they invariably long for a chance to return to the United States, even promising to be good if permitted to do so. There is nothing that has a more sobering effect upon a red than placing him in a position where he must practice what he preaches. It is the one sure way to cure him of his radicalism.

## WIT AT RANDOM

The Wife—What do men know about women's clothes?

The Husband (bitterly)—The price.—London Opinion.

It was the sweet scent of the lilies in the conservatory, the beauty of the young girl's hair or the excellent champagne he had taken at supper that led to his proposing in the obscurity beneath a palm.

"It cannot be," she said. "I am unworthy of you."

"Oh, rubbish!" said he. "It is true; it is true." And she sighed, "You are an angel," he said ardently.

"No, no; you are wrong," said the girl. "I am vain, idle, silly, utterly unfit to be your helpmate through life."

He laughed lightly, then said in a soothing voice:

"Why, this is sheer madness. What sort of a wife do you think I ought to have?"

"A very wise, deliberate, practical woman," she replied, "one able to live on your salary."—American Legion Weekly.

"I'm having trouble in supporting my wife."

"You don't know what trouble is. Try not supporting her."—Kansas City Journal.

Teacher—What letter comes after "H"?

Small Boy—I dunno.

Teacher—What have I on each side of my face?

Small Boy—Freckles.—Helen Dillard.

The nervous bridegroom was called upon to make a speech at the wedding breakfast.

Putting his hand on his bride's shoulder, he hesitatingly remarked: "Ladies and gentlemen, this thing has been thrust upon me."—Tit-Bits (London).

An old lady, after waiting in a confectionery store for about ten minutes, grew grossly impatient at the lack of service.

Finally she rapped sharply on the counter.

"Here, young lady," she called, "who waits on the nuts?"—Everybody's Magazine.

"Can your little baby brother talk yet?" a kindly neighbor inquired of a small lad.

"No, he can't talk, and there ain't no reason why he should talk," was the disgusted reply. "What does he want to talk for when all he has to do is yell a while to get everything in the house that's worth having?"—New York Evening Post.

Passing through a military hospital, a distinguished visitor saw a horribly wounded private from one of the Irish regiments.

"When are you going to send that man back to the States?" he inquired.

"He ain't going back to the States—he's goin' back to the front," an orderly informed him.

"Back to the front?" exclaimed the visitor, "but, man, he's in awful shape!"

"Yes," replied the orderly, "and he thinks he knows who done it."—American Legion Weekly.

Private Jackson had long been a thorn in the side of the mess sergeant, but at last they had got together in an amicable what-are-you-going-to-do argument.

"Where are you going after the war, Jack?" inquired the sarge.

"I don't know exactly," replied the long sufferer. "But one thing I know. I'm going somewhere where they don't call prunes fruit."—American Legion Weekly.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## THE CRY OF THE DREAMER.

I am tired of planning and toiling  
In the crowded hives of men;  
Heart-weary of building and spoiling,  
And spoiling and building again.  
And I long for the dear old river,  
Where I dreamed my youth away;  
For a dreamer lives forever,  
And a toiler dies in a day.

I am sick of the showy seeming  
Of a life that is half a lie;  
Of the faces lined with scheming  
In the throng that hurries by.  
From the sleepless thought's endeavor,  
I would go where the children play;  
For a dreamer lives forever,  
And a thinker dies in a day.

I can feel no pride, but pity,  
For the burdens the rich endure;  
There is nothing sweet in the city  
But the patient lives of the poor.  
Let me dream as of old by the river  
And be loved for the dream away;  
For a dreamer lives forever,  
And a toiler dies in a day.

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

## HELP THESE WORKERS.

The following firms have been placed on the unfair list. And we request that all union men and women refrain from using any of the following articles:

All products manufactured by the Golden Eagle Milling Co., as follows:

Wm. Cluff's Blue Ribbon flour, Wm. Cluff's Red Ribbon flour, Cooks' pastry flour, Egg City flour, Big P. flour, Gold coin flour, all brands of Golden Eagle flour and feeds.

All products of the George P. McNear Co., the A. Kahn Co., Dickson Bros., Vonsen Co., Parker & Gordon and Petaluma Co-operative Mer. Co.

The above firms have organized to fight labor and have pledged themselves to break up trades unionism in Sonoma County.

Remember that this appeal and this list are not sent out to be thrown in the waste basket, but to educate the members and to inform them of those who are trying to destroy our unions and take away from us the right of collective bargaining.

Tell your grocer that we don't patronize any of the foregoing.

Do your part, we will do ours.

Assist us to the end that we may win.

Remember, there are 200 of your brothers fighting this fight in a town that is against us and where they are trying to make another Los Angeles and Stockton.

We need your help; give it while it is needed.

A dollar now will help. Please see to it that your union helps.

Fraternally yours,  
JOINT STRIKE COMMITTEE,

Jack Casey, Chairman,  
Joseph Vincent, Treasurer,  
A. H. Romwell.

Send all money to Joseph Vincent, Secy.-Treas., P. O. Box 252, Petaluma, Calif.

## METAL POLISHERS WANT HELP.

The Metal Polishers' Union of Michigan City, Ind., is engaged in a struggle with the Excelsior Bicycle Shop of that city in an effort to force the payment of the union scale of wages. The Pacific Motor Supply Company of San Francisco is said to handle the products of the concern, the names of the bicycles being Excelsior, De Lux and Triumph, and trade unionists are asked not to purchase these machines.



**CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES.**

The cost of the 22 articles making up the retail food index carried on by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor attained a further high record in June. On June 15 the average family expenditure for these articles was 2 per cent higher than on May 15. The expenditure in May was 2 per cent higher than in April and in April the expenditure was 5 per cent higher than in March. The figures show, therefore, a steady increase in the average family expenditure for these food articles, the expenditure in June, 1920, being 9 per cent above the expenditure in January, 1920.

Prices of food articles are reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics every month by retail dealers in 51 important cities. From these prices the Bureau computes a "weighted" index number weighting the price of each article by the quantity consumed in the average working-man's family. The "weighted" retail food index is necessarily limited to the articles for which have been ascertained the quantities consumed, hence only 22 articles are included. These articles, however, make up about two-thirds of the entire cost of the food budget.

Since January, 1919, monthly retail prices of food have been secured for 43 food articles. During the month from May 15 to June 15, 1920, the prices of 23 of the 43 food articles for which prices were obtained increased as follows: Round steak, potatoes and bananas, 7 per cent, each; sirloin steak and ham, 6 per cent, each; chuck roast and sugar, 5 per cent, each; rib roast, 4 per cent; canned salmon, bread and corn meal, 3 per cent, each; bacon and evaporated milk, 2 per cent, each; plate beef, eggs, flour, cornflakes, macaroni, onions, canned peas, canned tomatoes and raisins, 1 per cent, each. Cream of Wheat increased less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

The 14 articles which decreased in price were:

Cabbage, 12 per cent; oranges, 11 per cent; butter, 6 per cent; pork chops, 4 per cent; cheese, 3 per cent; hens, lard and Crisco, 2 per cent, each; lamb, oleomargarine, nut margarine and baked beans, 1 per cent, each. Tea and prunes decreased less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

Prices remained unchanged for fresh milk, rolled oats, rice, navy beans, canned corn and coffee.

During the period June, 1919, to June, 1920, 31 of the 43 articles for which prices were secured on both dates increased as follows: Potatoes, 171 per cent; sugar, 152 per cent; raisins, 64 per cent; rice, 36 per cent; rolled oats, 24 per cent; bananas, 21 per cent; Cream of Wheat, 20 per cent; canned salmon and bread, 19 per cent, each; flour and oranges, 17 per cent, each; coffee, 15 per cent; prunes, 11 per cent; corn meal, 10 per cent; fresh milk and cabbage, 9 per cent; lamb, hens and macaroni, 8 per cent, each; sirloin steak, 7 per cent; ham and butter, 6 per cent, each; round steak and tea, 5 per cent, each; Crisco, 4 per cent; rib roast and oleomargarine, 3 per cent, each; nut margarine and cornflakes, 2 per cent, each; canned peas, 1 per cent. Eggs increased less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

Articles which decreased in price during the year were: Onions, 28 per cent; lard, 27 per cent; plate beef, 10 per cent; bacon, 6 per cent; pork chops and tomatoes, 4 per cent, each; evaporated milk, baked beans and canned corn, 3 per cent, each; navy beans, 2 per cent; chuck roast and cheese, 1 per cent, each.

For the seven-year period, June, 1913, to June, 1920, 9 of the 23 articles for which prices were secured in June, 1913, increased over 100 per cent, as follows: Hens, 110 per cent; bread, 111 per cent; lamb, 114 per cent; ham, 115 per cent; rice, 117 per cent; corn meal, 138 per cent; flour, 167 per cent; sugar, 404 per cent, and potatoes, 472 per cent.

The large percentage increases shown for

flour, sugar and potatoes mean that in June, 1920, flour costs more than 2½ times what it did in June, 1913; sugar costs 5 times as much and potatoes approximately 5¾ times as much as in June, 1913.

The following are the relative prices in June, 1920, as compared with the average prices in the year 1913: Sirloin steak, 182; round steak, 191; rib roast, 176; chuck roast, 174; plate beef, 157; pork chops, 194; bacon, 200; ham, 218; lard, 185; hens, 216; eggs, 155; butter, 175; cheese, 189; milk, 182; bread, 211; flour, 267; corn meal, 230; rice, 215; potatoes, 606; sugar, 485; coffee, 165; tea, 136.

The index number for the 22 articles combined, based on 1913 as 100, was 215 for May and 219 for June.

The average family expenditure for 22 articles of food increased from May 15 to June 15 in 39 cities and decreased in 12 cities from which monthly prices are secured. In Baltimore and Washington the increase was less than five-tenths of one per cent. In Birmingham, Butte, Los Angeles, Louisville, Memphis, New Haven, Richmond, Rochester, Salt Lake City and San Francisco the increase was 1 per cent. In Cleveland, Columbus, Fall River, Minneapolis, Newark, New York and Providence the increase was 2 per cent. In Bridgeport, Buffalo, Chicago, Denver, Milwaukee, Peoria, Pittsburgh, Portland,

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Overalls****Made on the Pacific Coast**



Me., St. Louis and St. Paul the increase was 3 per cent. In Boston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Manchester, Scranton, Seattle and Springfield, Ill., the increase was 4 per cent, and in Detroit, Omaha and Portland, Ore., the increase was 5 per cent.

The average family expenditure for June decreased less than five-tenths of one per cent in Dallas, Philadelphia and Savannah. In Charleston, Cincinnati, Little Rock, New Orleans and Norfolk the decrease was 1 per cent; in Atlanta and Mobile the decrease was 2 per cent; in Jacksonville, 3 per cent, and in Houston, Tex., 5 per cent.

During the year period from June, 1919, to June, 1920, the greatest increase, or 29 per cent, was shown in Springfield, Ill. In Indianapolis, the increase was 28 per cent; in Omaha, 27 per cent; in Chicago, Kansas City, Peoria and St. Louis the increase was 26 per cent; in Detroit, Portland, Oregon, and St. Paul, 24 per cent; in Butte, Manchester, Milwaukee and Minneapolis, 23 per cent; in Boston and Cleveland, 22 per cent; in Bridgeport, Fall River and San Francisco, 20 per cent; in Seattle, Scranton, Salt Lake City, Providence, Portland, Me., and Los Angeles, 19 per cent; in Rochester, Buffalo, New Haven, Columbus and Cincinnati, 18 per cent; in New York, Pittsburgh and Denver, 17 per cent; in Newark, 16 per cent, and in Birmingham and Philadelphia, 15 per cent. Increases during the year in the other cities ranged from 8 per cent in Charleston, S. C., to 14 per cent in Mobile, Louisville, Little Rock, Dallas and Atlanta.

As compared with the average expenditures in the year 1913, all but two cities out of the 39 from which monthly prices have been secured since 1913, increased over 100 per cent, as follows: San Francisco, 102 per cent; Newark and Salt Lake city, 104 per cent; Little Rock and New Orleans, 107 per cent, each; Portland, Ore., 109 per cent; Dallas and Seattle, 110 per cent, each; New Haven and Philadelphia, 111 per cent, each; Atlanta, 112 per cent; Charleston, 113 per cent; Boston and New York, 114 per cent, each; Denver, Fall River and Pittsburgh, 115 per cent, each; Washington, 116 per cent; Baltimore, Louisville and Providence, 118 per cent, each; Cincinnati, 119 per cent; Memphis and Scranton, 121 per cent, each; Manchester, 122 per cent; Buffalo, 123 per cent; Cleveland, 124 per cent; Birmingham, 125 per cent; Chicago, 126 per cent; Indianapolis and Richmond 128 per cent, each; Milwaukee 129 per cent; Minneapolis, 130 per cent; Kansas City, 131 per cent; St. Louis, 137 per cent; Omaha, 138 per cent, and Detroit, 139 per cent.

#### WHY EDUCATION LAGS.

In the current issue of School Life, issued by the United States Bureau of Education, is printed an analysis of conditions in the south that are often ignored by those who charge the south with "lagging in education."

"Serious as it undoubtedly is, the negro problem in itself does not constitute the great disadvantages under which the south rests as compared with other sections," it is stated. "The principal difficulties are:

"First, the number of children to be educated is relatively far greater in the south.

"Second, property values in the south are much less per capita than in any other part of the United States.

"Third, the population of the south is too sparse for efficient school organization."

It is stated that on the average every square mile of the area of the northern states contains nearly enough children to give a teacher a full quota of children, but in the south more than four times the area must be drawn upon to produce the same number of white pupils and eight times that area is required to obtain an equal number of negro pupils.

"It is apparent what this means in the organization of graded schools, in the efficiency of instruction and in economy of expenditure," says School Life.

#### ORPHEUM.

Frank Dobson and his Thirteen Sirens, an extravagant act noted for its beautiful girls, brilliant comedy, invigorating music and the speed with which it traverses a vaudeville stage, will be viewed at the Orpheum Sunday. It is the same act which created epidemics of laughter and applause at Orpheum appearances during the preceding season. Its success was so undeniable that it is returned for another series of appearances here. "Mrs. Wellington's Surprise," an act also designed to answer the demand for gay comedy sketches, is another attractive new Orpheum offering. Comedy of situation runs throughout the dashing bit of light drama. With a "slight interruption," Ralph C. Bevan and Beatrice Flint will further spread laughter through the Orpheum auditorium. Songs and talk, each interrupting the other, is their contribution to the Orpheum's gayety. Will Mahoney will keep step with the Orpheum merriment with his monologue, "Why be serious." Jerome and Newell's "Chinese Circus," consisting of ludicrous acrobatic evolutions and Edna Showalter, symphonic orchestra soprano soloist, known as "the girl of the golden voice," will interpolate their own forms of amusement into the program. "Rubeville" will reign for one more week only. Yates and Reed's "double crossing" is the only other holdover. Topics of the Day, pictorial news events and orchestra concert are other items of interest.

#### ORGANIZER HERE.

Miss Josephine Colby, general organizer of the American Federation of Teachers, is spending some time in San Francisco and vicinity. Miss Colby was a visitor to the recent convention of the National Education Association at Salt Lake City. She is recognized as one of the most able organizers of the American Federation of Teachers. She is a California woman.

#### MONTREAL BARBERS OUT.

At Montreal, Quebec, a strike of organized barbers followed the refusal of employers to accept a wage rate of \$25 a week and 50 per cent of earnings when they exceed \$35 a week.

#### A WARNING.

The Los Angeles Labor Council warns workers that inducements being held out to rubber workers by the Goodyear Rubber Company in that city should be disregarded as the hiring rate for men for rubber manufacturing departments is but 50 cents per hour and the hiring rate for women and boys in the same departments is but 35 cents per hour.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing?

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Dallas, Tex. Sedalia, Mo.





# SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

## Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held Friday Evening, July 23, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Laundry Workers No. 26—Chas. Childs, M. A. Peterson, Anna Brown, Earl Young, Mrs. Carson, Chas. Keegan, Chas. Linegar, Nellie Victor. Cooks' Helpers—Jas. Lewis, Geo. Bowns, F. F. Horn, J. Fredericks, J.



## Ninety Out of a Hundred

A few years ago our Service Department found that nearly half the dwellings in San Francisco had leaky water fixtures.

Ninety per cent of the leaks were in toilets.

The Service Department says that water fixtures in dwellings are now in much better condition.

But the percentage of leaky toilets remains the same.

Out of every hundred leaks inspected by the Service Department, ninety are toilet leaks.

The mechanism of a toilet gets out of order rather easily.

And the leakage which follows is not always readily detected.

Sometimes toilets leak only at night, when the water pressure is higher than during the day.

Even in the daytime a toilet may leak badly without your knowing it.

The first intimation of the leak may come when you find yourself billed for more water than you ordinarily use.

You failed to notice that toilet leak, but the meter registered the wasted water.

Has your water bill jumped? Then there are ninety chances out of a hundred that the toilet is out of order.

Get in touch with our Service Department, so you won't be billed for water that wastes into the sewer.

**SPRING VALLEY**  
WATER COMPANY

O'Brien, Alfred Price. Post Office Clerks—David Ferner, vice Carl Friswold. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Asphalt Workers, thanking the Council and Secretary for assistance in securing one dollar per day increase in wages from the Board of Public Works, effective July 1, 1920. Letter enclosing donations to cigarmakers from Bottlers' Union and Theatrical Stage Employees.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scales of Janitors, and Bottlers No. 293.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Metal Polishers' International Union, declaring Excelsior bicycles unfair. From Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, warning workers of low wages paid by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, located in that city.

Announcement of bi-monthly meeting of the Labor Publicity Committee, handling the boycott against the Emporium.

Referred to Label Section—From United Hatters of North America, relative to patronizing their label.

Brother Johnson, Secretary of Fresno Labor Council, was granted the floor, and related conditions of the labor movement in Fresno.

Assemblyman Edgar S. Hurley of Alameda County, gave an interesting account of political conditions in Alameda County and the necessity of electing legislators friendly to labor.

Report of Executive Committee—Complaint of Milk Wagon Drivers against Excelsior Dairy, referred to secretary and union to adjust with the concern. Wage scale of Butchers No. 508, providing for an increase of \$25 per month, committee recommended indorsement. Wage scale of Piano and Organ Workers, providing for a scale of \$8 per day, committee recommended indorsement. A committee from the Label Section was advised to bring in definite recommendation as to manner of securing funds to prosecute work of section. Report of committee concurred in.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Committee recommended that Council approve the charter amendment proposed by Carmen's Union, giving preference to employees of the municipal railway over employees of road that may be purchased by the city, and giving employees in operating department of public utility same right as other city's civil employees, to a trial for cause. Committee recommended indorsement of ordinance for a better observation of Sunday as a day of rest by providing for the closing of certain stores and workshops. Report of committee concurred in.

Special Committee—Brother Johnson, as representative of Council to conference of fifteen civic organizations to study educational matters, submitted a charter amendment drafted by said conference. It was ordered that said charter amendment be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee, that it be printed in next issue of the Labor Clarion, and its consideration be

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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1920

Assets	\$66,840,376.95
Deposits	63,352,269.17
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,488,107.78
Employees' Pension Fund	330,951.36



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made a special order of business for Friday evening, August 6, 1920.

Vacancy on the Law and Legislative Committee was filled by the election of Anthony Brenner of Machinists' Union, Lodge 68, to succeed Brother Frank C. Evans of the Carpenters, no longer a delegate to the Council and therefore automatically withdrawn from the committee.

**New Business**—Moved to instruct the Non-Partisan Political Committee to outline a program for the coming political campaign, especially dealing with candidates for the Legislature; motion carried.

**Receipts**—\$553.35. **Expenditures**—\$133.00.

Committee adjourned at 9:10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

### THE DANCING SITUATION.

This is the dull season for the musician who makes "dancing" his principal work. This is the summer season, when dancing parties and balls are few and far between. This is, however, a good time to campaign, and "get busy" with people and organizations, and to agitate the employment of union musicians. And that's what the Musicians Union is doing. It must keep up this fight perpetually. Dancing is the one branch of the business that needs constant agitation. Every enterprise employing musicians regularly (except, of course, the non-union Clinton Cafeteria on O'Farrell street) employs union musicians. All the theatres, cafes, hotels, cafeterias, etc., are working in harmony with the Musicians, but the "dancing" situation is one that requires fighting for, and if all union men and women will give it their help and co-operation, much good can be accomplished, and great benefits will be attained.

In a short time, the various organizations, fraternal, social and political, clubs, lodges, parlors, courts, councils, institutes, etc., will be planning their coming entertainments. There is hardly one of these which has not, in its membership, some union men and women, who can use power, influence and votes to fight off any attempt which might be made to hire non-union music. It was Solomon who said: "With all thy getting, get understanding." The Musicians' Union says: "With all thy getting, get union music." Get the habit. Insist on it. Don't dance to non-union music. Don't tolerate it at any time. Don't listen to the oily and unfair argument of those who have "friends" who will play for less than union rates. Don't hire non-union musicians just because they "belong" to your organization. To expect "fair" treatment yourself, you must be "fair" to others. Not only in your unions, but in all organizations that you may be affiliated with, plant yourselves fairly and squarely on the one principal, the employment of union music, whenever and wherever music is required. And be assured that the Musicians' Union will appreciate it.

### A RECORD OF PROGRESS.

The International Typographical Union has just issued a little booklet setting forth a remarkable record of progress during the past six years. Some of the things mentioned are:

Increase in gross earnings, \$53,543,926. Increase in membership, 12,408; total membership, 70,945. Increase in pension and mortuary assessments, \$267,450.93. Increase in average yearly earnings, \$573.25. Increase in pension fund, \$374,214.86. Increase in mortuary fund, \$520,673.31. Increase in reserve funds, \$867,751.29. Gross earnings increase, \$32,130,091. Old age pension fund paid in six years, \$2,048,355. Mortuary benefits paid in six years, \$1,824,275.43. Union Printers' Home expenditures in six years, \$871,264.11. Total paid for beneficial purposes in six years, \$4,743,876.54.

### OIL WORKERS' WAGES.

Hearings on the demands of the Oil Workers' Union of California for a wage increase are being held by the Federal Mediation Commission, appointed by President Wilson, and composed of Colonel Spangler, Harmon Davies and E. P. Marsh. The sessions are being held in the assembly room of the Board of Public Works in the City Hall.

The committee of operators—A. L. Weil, chairman of the joint committee.

Field committee—L. J. King, C. A. Hively, E. S. Durward and F. F. Hill.

Refinery committee—A. F. L. Bell, E. L. Dyer, Lionel Barneson and G. H. van Senden.

Pipe line committee—R. E. Maynard, E. B. Partridge, F. B. Simms and Max Dyer.

The committee of operators attending the conference consists of:

A. L. Weil, A. F. L. Bell, G. M. Swindell, D. M. Folsom, R. A. Lewin, A. D. Hem, W. B. Blodget, Lionel Barneson, I. W. Fuqua, J. C. Anderson and F. R. McQuigay.

Members of the general committee of oil workers are:

R. H. Stickel, J. J. Coulter, W. J. Yarrow, R. H. Fraser, E. B. Daniel, J. J. Butter, T. T. Colebowine, R. V. Lytton, S. M. Koker, C. E. De Lancy, William Edmunds, J. F. Cullen, N. M. Kirkpatrick, B. D. Arey and H. W. Swoap.

Committee of workers of the fields, pipe-lines and refineries consists of:

Wm. C. Duffie, B. E. Parsons, L. J. King, J. J. Hern and M. E. Lombardi.

Pipe line—R. E. Maynard, E. B. Partridge and F. B. Simmons.

Refineries—A. F. L. Bell, Harry Isaacs, G. H. van Senden and H. S. Botsfoot.

A minimum wage of \$7 per day for the lowest paid crafts is provided for in the new wage scale and working agreement submitted by the Oil Workers' Union of California. The minimum wage now paid is \$5 per day.

There are more than 20,000 men of all crafts employed in the oil fields of California, and they are being represented before the Federal Mediation Commission by a committee of workers headed by Walter Yarrow of Bakersfield, State adviser to the Oil Workers' Union.

It was the Federal Mediation Commission that enabled the Oil Workers' Union of California to negotiate its first working agreement with the oil companies doing business in California. The agreement was negotiated during the recent war and was accepted by all but one of the big oil corporations.

### THRIFT STAMPS.

Net sales of Thrift and War Savings Stamps and Treasury Savings Certificates throughout the United States and its possessions for the first five months of 1920 amounted to \$26,985,842, according to the Treasury Department reports to the Government Savings Organization of the Twelfth District. The States of the Twelfth District rank well up among the other states of the Union in the per capita investment.

Following are the net sales for each state for the period beginning January 1, 1920, and ending May 31st: Arizona, \$55,133, California \$942,376, Idaho \$94,464, Nevada \$47,912, Oregon \$507,917, Utah \$63,477, Washington \$644,436, Alaska \$47,904, Hawaii \$14,658.

The total investment of these seven states and territories was \$2,418,277 for the five months.

Post offices and banks are co-operating to swell the sales of these Government securities, paying 4 per cent interest, compounded every three months, and maturing in five years. Officials of the savings division of the Treasury Department feel that the period of loose spending by the public following the war is virtually at an end and that the financial situation will be by the people and continued investment in the stabilize itself through sober thrift and saving securities of the Government.

### EXAMINATIONS TO BE HELD.

The United States Civil Service Commission has fixed Saturday, October 23, 1920, as the date for holding examinations for appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis for the Fifth Congressional District. This examination will be held at the Main Post Office, San Francisco, Calif., and is open to every boy in the Fifth District between the ages of 16 and 20 years. Further information can be secured from C. L. Snyder, District Secretary, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Main Post Office, San Francisco, Calif.

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## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.  
Fairyland Theatre.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.  
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.  
Jewel Tea Company.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.  
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
New San Francisco Laundry.  
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.  
Regent Theatre.  
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.  
The Emporium.  
United Railroads.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.  
Washington Square Theatre.  
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

C. B. Crawford, one of the four delegates from No. 21 to the Albany convention of the I. T. U., accompanied by Mrs. Crawford, will leave San Francisco August 2d on the Overland Limited and will travel from Chicago east via the delegates' special, which stops over one day at Niagara Falls en route. After the convention Mr. and Mrs. Crawford will visit Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and several smaller Eastern cities before returning.

W. S. Armstrong, a former president of Vancouver (B. C.) Typographical Union No. 226, arrived in San Francisco last Friday, en route to his home in the northwestern city after an extended tour of the Pacific Coast, which included a number of California cities. Mr. Armstrong came up from Los Angeles, where he was sojourning when that city was thrown into more or less excitement by the recent earthquakes. Mr. Armstrong said he did not leave Los Angeles on account of the tremblors. Having experienced tremblors in other parts of the world, they were not altogether novel to him. He said, however, the frequency of the "jigglers" were beyond the endurance of many, who folded their tents and fled. Mr. Armstrong left San Francisco last Tuesday, bound north.

Charles M. Holden, who has hosts of friends in many subordinate typographical unions throughout the state, and especially in No. 21, where he is particularly well known, is visiting in San Francisco this week. Mr. Holden is now located in Colusa, where he has a situation on the Herald, which, he says, is so pleasing to him that he has gripped it for keeps. Besides putting a No. 5 "Merg" through its daily paces, Holden kept his weather eye peeled for business propositions. He has acquired an interest in a 212-acre tract of fruit and grain land, which he and his partners are going to operate on a co-operative plan. All of Mr. Holden's friends among the printers in San Francisco are wishing him complete success in his new venture.

William H. Leichner of the Carlisle Chapel will leave next Sunday for Mendocino County, where he expects to devote the major portion of a three weeks' vacation to the exciting pastime of deer hunting. Mr. Leichner will proceed first to Spy Rock, where he will meet Harry James, who had charge of the machines in the printing plant of Taylor & Taylor before their use was discontinued by that firm. Mr. James has a bungalow at Spy Rock, which will be used by himself and Mr. Leichner as a base of operation. No rash promises have been made concerning the free distribution of venison.

Carroll E. Fisk, vice-president of Hancock Bros., printers, left San Francisco last Saturday on the steamer President, bound for Los Angeles. Before returning to this city Mr. Fisk will visit his mother in Santa Barbara.

James Olwell, Jr., employed in the State Printing Office at Sacramento, and Mrs. Olwell are spending their vacation in San Francisco, where they are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Olwell. James, Jr., is chairman of the chapel in the state printery.

J. H. Boyd, monotype keyboard manipulator in the Sunset composing room, has returned to work after a two weeks' outing at Blue Lake.

The many friends of R. H. Halle, a member of No. 21 and proprietor of the Halle linotyping plant in Bush street, will be pained to learn of the serious illness of his eldest daughter, Margaret, aged 6, who underwent an operation for appendicitis a week ago and is still in a serious condition.

The family of John L. Krebs have removed from their home in Alameda to Nevada City, Cal., where, it is hoped, the climate will prove beneficial to Mrs. Krebs' impaired health.

Mr. Krebs, who is employed in the Examiner composing room, will remain in San Francisco during the absence of his family.

William Priese, chairman of the Sunset Chapel, has returned to work after a two weeks' vacation.

Charles E. Marshall, linotype operator on the Sacramento Bee, was a visitor at the offices of

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the union last week. Marshall reports work plentiful in Sacramento.

John W. Kelly, adman on the Examiner and secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Club, is making a tour of Northern California in an automobile.

William Mayer has withdrawn his card and moved to Oakland. While in this city Mayer was employed on the Examiner. He will seek work on the Oakland Tribune. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer are enjoying a visit from the latter's father, Bishop Samuel Fallows of the Reformed Episcopal Church of Chicago, and Mrs. Mayer's brother, Major Charles S. Fallows. Bishop Fallows is the author of a number of theological books.

Newspaper corners were brightened this week by the appearance of George Kearney, popular member of the Examiner proofroom, who vacated Mary's Help Hospital last week after several weeks' confinement with a stubborn case of stomach trouble. Mr. Kearney is looking physically fit and all his friends are hoping his recovery is complete and permanent.

The death of Gertrude Genevieve Richards, daughter of Frank J. and Maude A. Richards and sister of Frances, James and John E. Richards, occurred in this city July 27th. The funeral of Miss Richards was held yesterday from St. James Church, where a requiem high mass was said for the repose of her soul. Interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery. Miss Richards, a native of San Francisco, was 23 years of age. Frank J. Richards, father of decedent, has been a member of the Typographical Union many years. He is at present an attache of the Chronicle proofroom. Mr. Richards has the heartfelt sympathy of a host of friends in his hour of bereavement.

Delegates Claude K. Couse, Eugene Donovan and D. S. ("Colonel") White left San Francisco yesterday for Albany, N. Y., 1920 convention city of the I. T. U. They will travel direct to Chicago, where the first stop of a few hours will be made. At Chicago the "Delegates' Special" train will be boarded and proceed over the Michigan Central road to Niagara Falls. The St. Louis special train to the convention will be joined by the Chicago special at Buffalo, and from the latter city the party will travel direct to Albany. On the return trip the delegates will include Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Denver, Colorado Springs (Union Printers' Home), Salt Lake City and Los Angeles in their itinerary. Delegate White will be accompanied by Mrs. White throughout the entire trip. A large crowd was at the Ferry to bid the delegation godspeed.

Describing the wonders of Contra Costa and San Joaquin Counties, and particularly the charms of Byron and its immediate vicinity, the seventh "special booster edition" of the Byron Times, edited by Harry Hammond, is in circulation. This edition of the Times consists of 200 pages, and in printing, illustration and text is considered by competent judges as above criticism. From a printer's viewpoint, it is truly a

work of art. The cost of producing the edition was approximately \$10,000. The price per copy is 50 cents. Mr. Hammond was for many years employed on the old morning Call, and is today the recipient of many congratulations on his success in the newspaper world. He entered the newspaper field in Byron, the smallest town in the country supporting a weekly newspaper, and through his tireless effort has brought into existence a paper that has attracted world-wide attention and received almost universal favorable comment. The pages of four-colored pictures in the latest "special" of the Times are especially attractive. The last four of the "booster" editions of the Times have been produced by the Williams Printing Company and the Independent Pressroom of San Francisco, and have been of a quality sufficient to draw from that hypercritical journal of the art preservative, the Inland Printer, highly pleasing criticism.

#### LAW PINCHES EMPLOYERS.

Employers in Kansas are beginning to murmur against Governor Allen's "can't-strike" law. The employers are regulated under the law, but they were willing to accept this if labor could be handcuffed. As far as labor is concerned the law is a failure, and the employers see that if it is to be enforced the state must inaugurate an extensive jail-building system.

John S. Dean, Topeka lawyer and president of the anti-trade union Kansas Employers' Association, gives this warning to Governor Allen that his legislation is doomed because it has failed to control labor; and it must not be used against the employers:

"If the law may require (as it does) that a private industry may not cease production without a permit from the Court of Industrial Relations, it will follow that the law may forbid the farmer to reduce his production or to cease production. A little widening of the circle and this court will be dictating to the farmer just how many acres of wheat, corn, potatoes, etc., he shall cultivate and also fix the price he must accept for the same.

"Insofar as the Kansas industrial court law undertakes to clothe the state with general regulatory powers over private industries, and the liberty of the workers and partisans to accept or reject any schedule of wages offered, it is unconstitutional, and the most reactionary legislation of which this generation furnishes any example."

#### OFFICE EMPLOYEES.

The newly-installed officers of the Office Employees' Union of San Francisco are: President, Sylvan Rosenblum; vice-presidents, James Callahan and Mabel Box; recording secretary, A. T. McCreery; financial secretary and business representative, William T. Bonsor; treasurer, John Duffy; delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council—W. A. Franfield, Sidney Hester, W. T. Bonsor, Thomas Riley, Sylvan Rosenblum.

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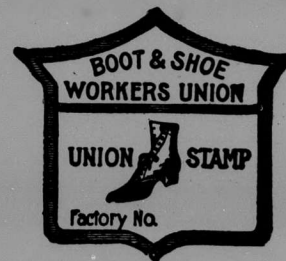
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### PATRONIZE HATTERS' LABEL.

In a circular letter issued by Martin Lawlor, secretary-treasurer of the United Hatters of America, all labor organizations are reminded, upon the approach of Labor Day, to insist upon the only genuine label for headgear of any description recognized by the American Federation of Labor, which is the label of the above organization. Take no substitute label for the label of the United Hatters of North America.

### MOLDERS INSTALL OFFICERS.

The Molders' Union of San Francisco has installed the following newly-elected officers: President, R. W. Burton; vice-president, J. Metcalf; business agent, J. E. Dillon; treasurer, J. O. Walsh; doorkeeper, D. Holleran; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, Congressman John I. Nolan, J. E. Dillon, R. W. Burton, J. O. Walsh and F. Brown.

### WAGE SCALE INDORSED.

The new wage scale and working agreement of the Metal Polishers' Union of San Francisco after having received the indorsement of the Labor Council was submitted to and accepted by all employed in the Bay district. The agreement calls for a wage of \$1 per hour for journeymen metal polishers and a sliding wage scale for apprentices.

### LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the general Labor Day committee of the Labor Council and Building Trades Council, a sub-committee was appointed to prepare plans for the celebration of Labor Day and submit same at the next meeting of the general committee next Saturday evening, when permanent officers of the committee will be chosen.

### MILK WAGON DRIVERS.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union has reached a satisfactory settlement of its controversy with the Del Monte Dairy Company and has given two weeks' extension of time to the Excelsior Dairy Company to reach a settlement with the union, according to Secretary M. E. Decker.

### TUBERCULOSIS CONFERENCE.

The Southwestern Conference of Tuberculosis Workers will be held in San Francisco September 9th to 11th. Speakers of national and international reputation will take part. Questions pertaining to the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis will be ably discussed.

### APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Central Labor Council of Petaluma has issued a circular letter to unions throughout the State in which an appeal is made for funds with which to finance the strike now on in that city.

### SWEDES RETURN FROM RUSSIA.

Some 150 Swedes, men, women and children, returned recently to Stockholm from Russia. They state that the present Russian government is a dictatorship upheld by force. Nearly all have the same experiences to relate, speaking of lack of provisions, arrests of suspected persons, sickness and mortality. Their social status did not subject them to prosecution from the authorities, as they were only common laborers and mechanics, but they confirmed reports since 1917 of much suffering and misery in Petrograd and other big cities. There is plenty of paper money in circulation, but merchants refuse to accept it for clothing, necessities of life and medicine. Without exception they declared that the Bolshevik government rules with an iron hand, and few are foolish enough to believe there is any chance of overthrowing it. In fact, a new middle class is growing up, which has become rich under the soviet regime, and this class will support the soviet government more faithfully and energetically than the old middle class supported the previous regime.

For decades there was quite an emigration from Sweden into Russia, but most Swedes in Russia now look forward to returning to Sweden as present Russian conditions do not please them. Some months ago, there was a movement among the more radical elements of organized workers in Sweden to emigrate to Russia, and over 4,000 skilled mechanics were on the point of going when through reliable sources they received such information as to the existing prospects in Russia that the project was abandoned. Only small parties have gone, but most of these have returned and do not picture the future of Russia in sufficiently attractive colors to induce any more to go. The conditions of the Swedish workers at home are the best in the country's history, and there is now very little of the violent agitation that two years ago threatened to embroil the country in domestic disturbances.

Swedish trading with Russia, which was interrupted during the quarrels between Russia and its former dependencies, Finland and Esthonia, is being resumed in a small way, and American goods are in this way already arriving in Russia. The trade is facilitated by the existing free ports established at Stockholm and Helsingfors, where goods are unloaded from American ships and transferred to Swedish and Finnish vessels, without the necessity of paying any duty or being hampered by custom regulations. The only drawback is that vessels entering these free ports must draw only twenty feet of water, but as most American ships unload part of their cargo in Dutch and Belgian harbors, this difficulty is not very serious. As financial responsibility and resources improve, this trade between America and Russia through Swedish mediation is bound to increase in volume, as return cargo can be easily obtained from Swedish and Finnish firms, who are doing an enormous business in raw materials for foreign export.

### GAMBLING IN SUGAR.

There appears to be plenty of sugar for speculative purposes, according to a statement by Mrs. Louis Reed Weizmiller, deputy commissioner of public markets of New York. She said: "Housewives have been left in the lurch while speculators held sugar for profit and concessions have been made to the canners and preservers whereby they have even obtained special service from railroads and a special price."

"Samuel A. Berger, of the Department of Justice," the deputy commissioner said, "is authority for the statement that \$200,000,000 has been loaned to finance a speculative condition, or, in other words, to finance or promote speculation in sugar. It is claimed this sugar is in Cuba."

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